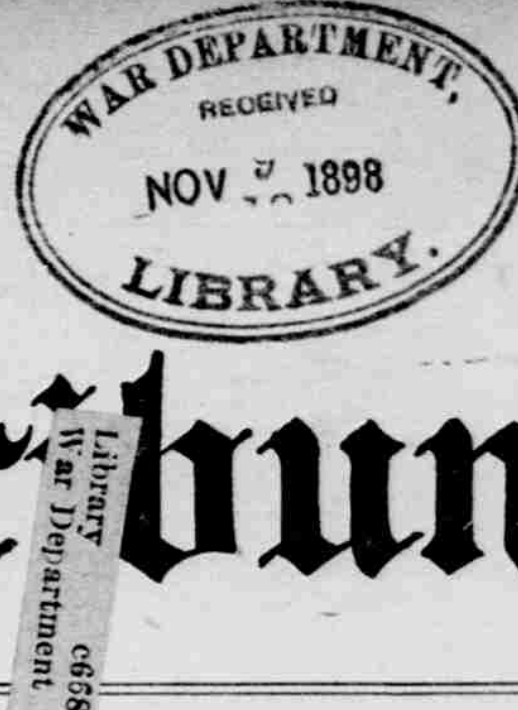


For an important offer strictly limited to subscribers see Eighth Page.

National



Tribune.



For an important offer strictly limited to subscribers see Eighth Page.

ESTABLISHED 1877-NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1898.

VOL. XVIII-NO. 5-WHOLE NO. 900.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Career of These Veterans from Cold Harbor to Appomattox.

Organizations Which Did Gallant Service—Led by Good Officers, Discipline and Bravery Saved Them from Annihilation on Hard-Fought Fields—Memorable Combats.

BY R. E. McBRIDE, Co. C, 190th Pa.

The division known as the Pennsylvania Reserves, which had among its officers during the first year of its service such distinguished soldiers as Meade, Reynolds, Ord and Seymour, finished its history May 30, 1864, at Bethesda Church. The men who had not re-enlisted went home, and the remaining fragments of these regiments were organized into two veteran regiments, numbered 190th and 191st, or 1st and 2d Veteran Reserves, with an aggregate of about 1,429 officers and men, the former under the command of Col. W. R. Hartshorne, formerly of the 13th Reserves; the latter under Col. James Carl, of the 6th Reserves. They constituted the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps. For some cause Col. Hartshorne was absent until after the army reached Petersburg, and the 190th was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Pattee, while Col. Carl commanded the brigade until Aug. 19, 1864.

These men participated in the operations around Cold Harbor, though fortunately without loss, so far as can now be remembered or ascertained, except Serg't Woodard, of Co. A, 190th, who was killed June 3. There may have been other casualties, but the records of that period are defective.

On June 13 they skirmished near White Oak Swamp, with a loss of two killed, 10 wounded, one officer and six men missing. In this affair Lieut.-Col. Pattee's horse was shot under him. Although the organization was so recent that the men had become but little acquainted with each other or with their officers, they acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. The night of the 13th they marched toward the James River, and reached a point near Wilcox Landing on the 14th.

In this movement they started on the afternoon of the 12th, short of provisions, and no rations were issued till the afternoon of the 15th, except some fresh beef just as they were starting. We are not certain from the remarks occasionally dropped by the boys that this long fast made them any more religious.

On the 16th they were ferried across the river to Windmill Point, and in the afternoon marched for Petersburg. The afternoon of the 17th the Third Division was in line on the Ninth Corps, the other two divisions being held to meet any attack which might come from the left. In the fighting of the 17th and 18th the Fifth Corps advanced over open and difficult ground, exposed to heavy artillery fire, but the attack was well made, and the enemy was driven back to the position which they held during the subsequent siege. Gen. Grant writes to Meade June 18, 10 p. m.: "I am perfectly satisfied that all has been done that could be done." The army then entrenched and awaited developments.

DOING THEIR DUTY. The Veteran Reserves held their part in these events. The evening of the 18th found them on that part of the line near where Fort Haskell was located later, from which the spies of Petersburg were plainly visible, so close to the main works of the enemy that rifle-balls dropped far to their rear. They lost one officer and 20 men killed, nine officers and 85 men wounded. Lieut.-Col. Pattee was severely wounded, and was brevetted Colonel for gallant conduct. Capt. Robert G. Christy, of the 190th, was killed, and Lieut. Ed. Greenfield was mortally wounded.

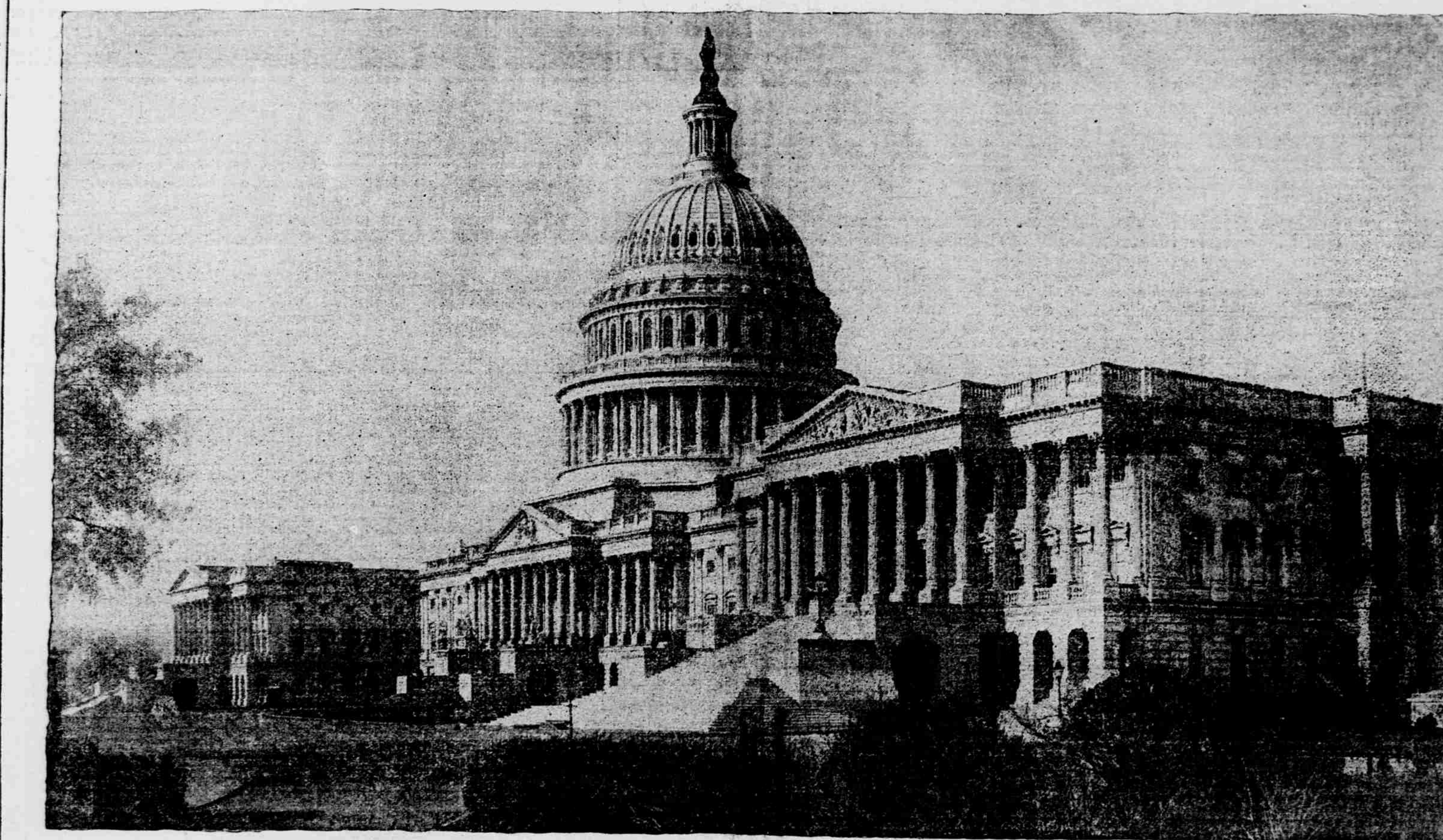
The Reserves were withdrawn from this part of the line, and rested for one day, on June 23. Next day they moved to the left, and relieved some men of the Second Corps on the Jerusalem Road. Here they remained till about July 1, when they were placed on the line west of the road, their right extending to the road and facing the west.

Here they were engaged in work on a fort until about the middle of the month, when they went on picket further to the west and south. It was called picket, but in fact they were the only troops along that part of the line. Perhaps some of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE do not know that about this time the Army of the Potomac could not muster 30,000 muskets, so much had its ranks been depleted by losses, by the master-out of regiments, and by the withdrawal of the Sixth Corps for the protection of Washington.

They were posted in strong rifle-pits, and were sufficient to hold this part of the line with reasonable security. In the latter part of June the 190th had been armed with the Spencer rifle, and an entrenched skirmish-line armed with this weapon was a formidable obstacle to any force.

They remained here 18 days. It was a period of comparative quiet, but yet of momentous disaster. The works which they held had been occupied by the Second Corps, had been taken and retaken, and the field contested with such determination that the ground was thickly marked with graves. Many of the dead had been so inadequately buried that the soil had been washed away from them and left exposed portions of the decaying bodies. There were swarms of flies, pestilential odors, and a thousand present reminders of "the wicked insanity of war."

During July the loss was three wounded. There was a good deal of sickness, and the only wonder is that there was not more. Col. Hartshorne returned July 26, and assumed command of the 190th.



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

Here a Disastrous Explosion and Fire Occurred on Nov. 6, Wrecking Parts of the Building and Injuring Valuable Records.

lishers. By some misunderstanding he took position a mile or more to the rear.

Before this mistake could be corrected, Gen. Mahone with three brigades passed through the gap and furiously assailed Crawford from the rear while other troops engaged the front. A desperate conflict ensued, in which there was not much opportunity for military skill, but which furnished the severest test of the fighting qualities of both sides. Regiments and portions of regiments, both rebel and Union, were completely enveloped by opposing lines, and yet by some turn of fortune escaped.

Some appear to entertain the opinion that at this time the soldiers were weary of the war, and the fighting was merely a perfunctory performance. This idea originated from the Copperhead papers of the North and from wild-eyed orators—afraid of the draft—who howled for peace at any price, and depicted the awful condition of the army as an excuse for their own cowardly spirit and treasonable utterances. The real condition was quite the contrary. The soldiers fought with as much vim and enthusiasm, with as much skill and as desperate valor as at any period of the war. The same is true of both the Union and the Confederate army, and this spirit continued till the last shot was fired at Appomattox.

The following occurrence, the account of which is drawn partly from Confederate sources, took place during this struggle for the Weldon road.

STIRRING INCIDENTS. Gen. Hagood's rebel brigade was at one time almost surrounded, and their surrender was considered certain. Capt. Dailey, of Cutler's staff, rode among them, seized a battleflag from the hands of its bearer, and ordered the men to throw down their arms. Those immediately about him obeyed. Gen. Hagood, who was on foot, approached and demanded back the flag, and that he go back within his own lines, telling him that he was free to do so. Dailey began to argue the hopelessness of resistance. "Hagood cut him short, and demanded a categorical reply—Yes or No. Dailey was a man of fine presence, with a flowing beard, and sat with loosened reins upon a noble-looking bay, that stood with head and tail erect and flashing eyes and distended nostrils, quivering in every limb with excitement, but not moving in his tracks. In reply to this abrupt demand the rebel raised his head proudly, and decidedly answered 'No.'" Hagood then shot him through the body, and he fell from his horse. Hagood then mounted the horse and ordered his men to make a hurried retreat.

Such was the situation of the Union troops that any effective fire would have been as destructive to friend as to foe, and so part of this force got through, though many of them were made prisoners.

This incident will serve to show the peculiar conditions of the fight, and also the spirit with which the battle was fought on both sides. Men were captured, and before they could be taken from the field the captors themselves were made prisoners. Gen. Crawford himself was at one time in the hands of the enemy, and escaped by some such turn of fortune.

At last the enemy was beaten at every point and driven from the field, and night found our lines firmly established. The prize of the combat, the Weldon road, was held by the Union forces, and the Confederates were deprived of another important line of supplies.

the 190th, was desperately wounded, and Lieut. Henry L. Stock was killed.

On the 21st the Reserves assisted in repelling a stubborn attack of the enemy near the Yellow House, and had a chance to even matters up a little by inflicting heavy loss on their assailants. This was the only time they fought from behind intrenchments, except skirmish-pits. Capt. Birkman was in command.

The same day they were transferred to the First Brigade, and on the 12th of the following month they were transferred to the Second Division, where they remained till the close of the war.

Lieut.-Col. Pattee, though still suffering from the wound received June 18, and also one received May 30, returned about Sept. 1 and took command of the two regiments, which acted as a single battalion from this time till the close of the war.

Sept. 30 they participated in the battle of Poplar Springs Church, in which they lost two men killed, one officer and two men wounded and one missing.

The officer wounded was Adj't Wright, a German. He was struck about the head by a musket-ball, and fell to the ground senseless. He was supposed to be killed, but presently he scrambled briskly to his feet and exclaimed, with evident confusion of mind: "Py—, I votes for Lincoln!"

In the movement on Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27-28, they were on the right, but did not become engaged, and suffered no loss. This was the year of the Presidential election, and the Pennsylvania soldiers voted. The ballot of the Reserves was as follows: Lincoln, 272; McClellan, 125. Total, 397. On the somewhat violent supposition that none of the boys who were under the legal age did any of the voting, the command must have numbered well beyond 400 at this date. Winter quarters were now built, and the

counterments where they took supper, the troops crossed a small stream and tore up the road to Hicksford, on the Meherrin River. This place was held by a considerable force of infantry and artillery, but no attempt was made against them, as the expedition had now accomplished all that was intended.

During this night work a man of the command during the raid. This was a night of great suffering for the men. The mud was deep, and a storm of sleet and snow, driven by a strong wind, rendered the tedious hours almost unendurable.

Next morning the return march began. The ground was not sufficiently frozen to bear up, and the day's march was made through the icy slush. The mud was so deep that it came far above our shoe-tops, and with the cold and gritty mud, the chafed feet of the men rendered marching one continuous torture. They struggled on heroically through this day and the next.

This brought them again to the Notaway River, which they crossed in the evening, and camped for the night not far from where they spent part of the night on their outward march.

The weather now grew colder, and by morning the ground was frozen solid. The men were all footsore, and they hobbled along in pain.

Reaching the vicinity of Petersburg, the men built winter quarters for the second time, and resumed the usual routine of camp life.

AGAINST THE REBEL RIGHT.

On Feb. 5 was begun another movement toward the rebel right. Since the destruction of the Weldon road during the raid of December the rebels had brought supplies by

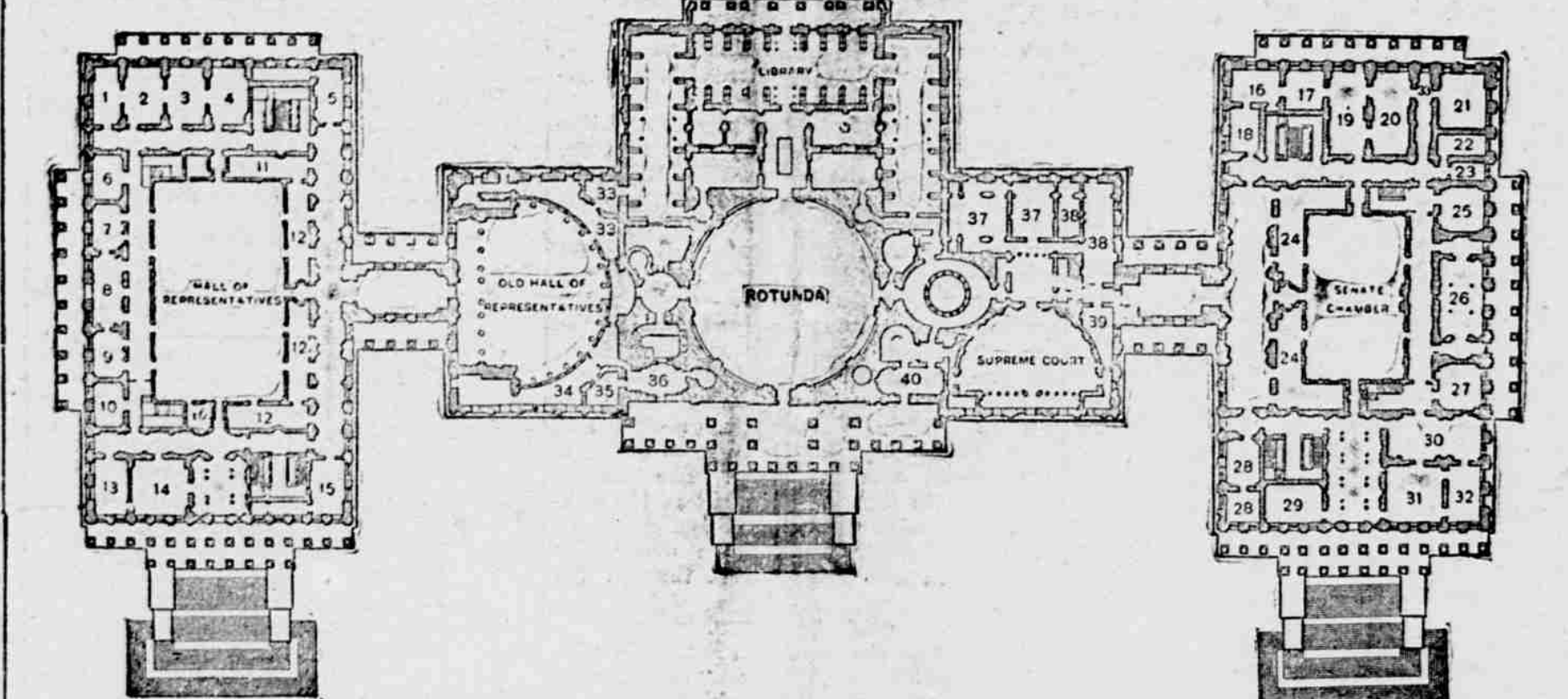
the rebels, but on reaching the creek they found it too deep for fording, and the enemy in good rifle-pits on the other bank, about 25 yards away.

At first their fire was lively, but soon they became rattled, and would scarcely risk their heads above the pits for a moment. Trees were chopped down so as to fall across the stream, and on these part of the men crossed while the others kept up a rapid fire. When enough of the men were over a rush was made for the pits, and the affair was quickly ended. Some of the defenders escaped, but 27 were captured.

When the work was about finished the rest of the brigade reached the stream in line-of-battle, and received some of the last bullets fired by the rebels. There was no need to bring them down, as the Reserves were getting on very well. They were quite strong enough, and there was no necessity of exposing a large number of men to the fire of so small a force of the enemy.

The bridge was rebuilt by 1 p. m., and the corps passed on to the Vaughan road. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in this vicinity without any evidence of the presence of the enemy in force, and about 9 p. m. Warren was ordered to the right, where Humphreys had experienced some hard fighting. It required until 6 a. m. to reach the point designated, as a storm had come on and the night was dark. The weather had turned very cold, and the men got neither rest nor sleep.

At 12:15 p. m. on the 6th Warren received orders to make a reconnaissance to the south and west of Hatcher's Run, to ascertain the position of the enemy. Crawford was on the right with the Third Division, Ayres on the left with the Second Division, and Griffin was in reserve. The ground was mostly covered with timber and thick brush.



PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

The explosion took place under the Supreme Court apartments, in the sub-basement in the old part of the East front.

boys hoped for a quiet time, but in this they were mistaken. On Dec. 7 the Fifth Corps started on the Weldon raid. The object of this was to tear up some more of the Weldon road and to create a diversion which might favor Gen. Butler's expedition against Wilmington, N. C.

The Notaway River was reached in the evening. During the night the corps crossed the river, and pressed on toward the Weldon road, reaching it not far from where it crosses the Notaway River. The work of destruction began toward evening, and continued during most of the night. Those who witnessed the night work, lighted up by bonfires of ties, will not soon forget the stirring scenes as the men whirled the rails and attached ties over from the road-bed with shout and ringing cheer, and then wrenched the rails apart and tied from the rails, and built great fires of ties, on which the rails were heated and rolled for future use.

Toward morning the work ceased, and the men got some sleep and rest as they could with the chill night and their wet blankets. Early in the morning the work was resumed and continued all day. In the evening, leaving everything but arms and ac-

wagon from Hicksford to Petersburg by way of the Boydton plank road. Grant determined to break up this line of supply.

The cavalry, under Gregg, was to push rapidly to Dinwiddie Courthouse. Warren was to take position half-way between Gregg and Hatcher's Run; Humphreys, with two divisions of the Second Corps, was to take position on Hatcher's Run at the crossing of Vaughan road and at Armstrong's Mill. Below the confluence of Hatcher's Run and Gravelly Run the stream is known as Rowanty Creek. The road to Dinwiddie crosses this creek at Wm. Perkins'. The crossing was disputed by a small force of rebel infantry. The corps reached this place about 10 a. m., and found some cavalry skirmishing with the enemy, but unable to drive them away. The Third Brigade was ordered forward to accomplish the task.

The Reserves, under Pattee, came up at a double-quick, and when about opposite the Perkins buildings were ordered to the fight and deploy skirmishers. As they deployed they also began to advance, and by the time the rear of the command had left the field the others were charging across the field toward the enemy. They expected to "rush"

him in all about 500 men. The three fragments were never actually consolidated, but acted together as a regimental unit.

THE FINAL CAMPAIGN. March 29 began the final campaign. The corps crossed Rowanty Creek at Monk's Neck Bridge, the scene of the sharp skirmish which the Reserves had Feb. 5. Again the Third Brigade had the advance. The 210th Pa. was deployed as skirmishers, while the Reserves were put in line-of-battle. This gave the latter occasion to exercise the great American privilege of finding fault. The boys watched the men of the 210th as they deployed their skirmish-line with deliberate exactness, and criticized every move and grumbled to their heart's content. The enemy did not dispute the crossing of the creek.

The line of march was now the same as on Feb. 5, but on reaching the Quaker road the Second and Third Divisions moved up it some distance and formed line-of-battle facing west. The First Division passed up the road farther toward the Boydton plank road, and about 4 p. m. encountered the enemy and drove him back to where the road crosses Hatcher's Run.

When the Second Division formed line-of-battle the 210th Pa. was again deployed as skirmishers, and after some firing sent back one prisoner. This was the only sign of rebels in this vicinity on the 29th. The Reserves were deployed later, and remained on skirmish-line till morning.

The left of the army now extended to the Boydton plank road, the left of Griffin holding that road, his right joining the Second Corps near the Crow House, Crawford on the road, thus covering the left flank, and Ayres in reserve. The object of subsequent movements was to extend our position farther to the left, and flank the rebel position on the White Oak road.

him in all about 500 men. The three fragments were never actually consolidated, but acted together as a regimental unit.

THE FINAL CAMPAIGN. March 29 began the final campaign. The corps crossed Rowanty Creek at Monk's Neck Bridge, the scene of the sharp skirmish which the Reserves had Feb. 5. Again the Third Brigade had the advance. The 210th Pa. was deployed as skirmishers, while the Reserves were put in line-of-battle. This gave the latter occasion to exercise the great American privilege of finding fault. The boys watched the men of the 210th as they deployed their skirmish-line with deliberate exactness, and criticized every move and grumbled to their heart's content. The enemy did not dispute the crossing of the creek.

The line of march was now the same as on Feb. 5, but on reaching the Quaker road the Second and Third Divisions moved up it some distance and formed line-of-battle facing west. The First Division passed up the road farther toward the Boydton plank road, and about 4 p. m. encountered the enemy and drove him back to where the road crosses Hatcher's Run.

When the Second Division formed line-of-battle the 210th Pa. was again deployed as skirmishers, and after some firing sent back one prisoner. This was the only sign of rebels in this vicinity on the 29th. The Reserves were deployed later, and remained on skirmish-line till morning.

The left of the army now extended to the Boydton plank road, the left of Griffin holding that road, his right joining the Second Corps near the Crow House, Crawford on the road, thus covering the left flank, and Ayres in reserve. The object of subsequent movements was to extend our position farther to the left, and flank the rebel position on the White Oak road.

The morning of the 30th, while Griffin was putting his lines in proper shape along his front, Ayres was moved across the plank road to extend our lines to the left. The Reserves were deployed as skirmishers, and pressed forward until their line, joining the pickets of the First Division on the right, and facing the rebel position along the White Oak road at a distance of from a half to a quarter of a mile, extended almost to Wm. Dabney's. Here they threw up skirmish-pits.

At 4 p. m. Wilcox's Confederate division made an attack on Griffin's front, but was easily repulsed. In front of the Reserves the rebel fire increased somewhat, but they did not advance.

A heavy rain storm began on the 29th, which continued till the night of the 30th, rendering the roads almost impassable, and adding greatly to the discomfort of all.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

About 10 a. m. on the 31st the Reserves were relieved by men of the Third Division, moving toward the left to rejoin the brigade. Before this was accomplished the flank and rear attack began. Col. Pattee promptly grasped the situation. He halted his command and brought it to a front, thus facing toward the picket-pits which his men had held the past 24 hours. The men who had relieved them were unable to withstand the attack then being made by a brigade from the rebel works. The success of this attack would render still more desperate the position of the two divisions now assailed on the left flank and rear.

Waiting a few moments, while the bullets pattered like hail-stones and shells from the rebel artillery screeched and belloved through the brush, Pattee ordered the men to deploy. At the same time they advanced and went to work. They seized the pits along part of the line, and from these they easily checked the advance of the enemy, but on their left the pits at once became less secure because of the advance of the enemy on the flank and rear.

Soon the entire line was turned to the left backward as they faced the foe. They were finally forced into the shape of an oblong, the enemy closing in on all sides except a comparatively narrow space toward the rear. This space was a right angle with the front they at first held. Through this they finally made their way, but continued the contest with renewed determination.

They had now reached a point where the rebels were on ground a little higher than that which they occupied. Behind them

(Continued on second page.)

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

A Destructive Fire the Supreme Court Apartments.

Something of the Noble Building which is the Pride of All Americans—The Grandest Edifice in the World—Details of the Fire.

The destructive and wholly unexpected fire which broke out in the Capitol of the United States on last Sunday evening attracts the attention of every American to that grand edifice, around which the history of the United States has centered for more than a century.

WHAT THE BUILDING IS.

In the opinion of many competent observers the United States Capitol is incomparably the finest building in the world. It is the only great building erected distinctly for a National Capitol, and for more than a century there has been lavished upon it all that architectural art could suggest or money procure to make it ideal for its purpose. Differing from all other National Capitols it stands alone, on a commanding height, separated by hundreds of feet of beautiful grounds from any other building. The site was chosen by George Washington himself, and cannot be surpassed anywhere. The western portion overlooks the greater part of Washington, with the noble stretch of Pennsylvania Avenue as far as the Treasury and the White House. In the distance, on the other side of the Potomac, rise the beautiful heights of Arlington.

The southern portico, or House Wing, looks over southeast Washington, the broad estuary of the lower Potomac, with Alexandria and Mt. Vernon at the limits of the horizon.

The northern portico, or Senate Wing, gives a view of northeast Washington as far as the eminence crowned by the white masses of the Soldiers' Home.

The east front, and which was intended to be the main one, and a picture of which we give, looks out upon the level plain on which the eastern part of the city is built. At the edge of this plain is Anacostia River, rising above it a line of hills which meet the sky and form the horizon.

The east front received most of the embellishment in the earlier construction of the Capitol. The central portico is intended for the main entrance, and has 24 ponderous columns of sandstone, each composed of a single shaft, and 30 feet high. On the tympanum of the portico is a design drawn by John Quincy Adams and carved by Persico, a distinguished Roman sculptor. It represents America, with a shield and spear. On the shield are the letters "U. S. A.," and rests on a low altar, decorated with a wreath of oak leaves, and the date, "July 4, 1776." As the work done of a large eagle and figures of Justice and Hope. Fine statues of War and Peace stand on either side of the main entrance. Over the door is a bas-relief of Washington being crowned with a laurel wreath by Fame and Peace.

Broad stone steps flanked by buttresses ascend to the portico. On one of these buttresses is a marble group representing the "Discovery of America." On the opposite buttress is a marble group by Horatio Greenough, representing "Civilization, or the First Settlement of America." The main entrance is closed by a superb bronze door 19 feet high and 1,600 feet wide, designed by Randolph Rogers, and covered with relief representing scenes in the life of Columbus.

On this portico stand the Presidents of the United States when they take the oath of office.

The Senate and House Wings have each fine marble porticoes, embellished with stately columns and scrolls, groups and reliefs, executed by eminent sculptors. Over all rises the magnificent dome of the Capitol, which has no equal in the world for classic beauty. Eight years were required to build it, nearly 4,000 tons of iron, and its cost \$1,500,000. So carefully and thoroughly was the work done that it is not believed that it will ever need repairs. The changes of temperature were carefully calculated and the whole mass moves "like the folding and unfolding of a lily." The dome is thickly covered with white paint every year, and it is believed that it will withstand the winds and rains for 1,000 years. Above the dome is a lantern, 50 feet high and 15 feet in diameter. It contains a large reflecting lamp, which is lighted whenever Congress is in session.

On top of the lantern stands a statue of Freedom, designed by Thos. Crawford, 19 feet high, and weighing 14,985 pounds. It rests upon a pedestal of "E. P. Marble" (Unum), and cost \$24,000. The figure is that of a Goddess of Liberty, and its head is crowned with a helmet surrounded by a circlet of stars, and topped with a bunch of plumes. The statue was put in place Dec. 2, 1863.

GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

Some distance in front of the main entrance, and out of reach of the camera which took our picture, stands Greenough's celebrated statue of Washington, which Congress ordered in 1823, intending to place it over a tomb of Washington to be constructed in the rotunda. But the heirs of Washington declined to allow his remains to be transferred from Mt. Vernon, and the statue was placed outside to help decorate the magnificent grounds. These comprise 46 acres, and are as fine a specimen of landscape gardening as can be found in the world. Beyond the eastern edge of the Capitol grounds stands the magnificent Congressional Library, over which every visitor goes into enthusiastic admiration.

STATISTICS OF THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol stands on ground rising 89 feet above the level of the Potomac. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 18, 1793, by George Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. The original wings for the Senate and House were finished in 1811, and connected with a wooden passageway. Aug. 24, 1814, the British destroyed this and the interior of the Wings by fire. The damage was immediately repaired, and the building completed according to the original designs in 1827. The material used was sandstone from quarries at Aquia Creek, Va.

July 4, 1851, the extension was begun by building marble Wings at each end for the accommodation of the House and Senate. These were completed and occupied Jan. 4, 1859. The old Senate Chamber was given to the Supreme Court, and the old Hall of the House of Representatives made the present Statuary Hall.

The entire length of the building from